

H.R. 2586

OFFERED BY MR. BEREUTER

AMENDMENT NO. 2: At the end of subtitle B of title V (page \_\_\_, after line \_\_\_), insert the following new section:

**SEC. 520. PREPARATION FOR, PARTICIPATION IN, AND CONDUCT OF ATHLETIC COMPETITIONS BY THE NATIONAL GUARD AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**

(a) EXPANSION OF EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a) of section 504 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(3) prepare for and participate in a qualifying athletic competition or a small arms competition.”.

(b) COMPETITIONS IN CONJUNCTION WITH TRAINING.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) CONDUCT OF AND PARTICIPATION IN COMPETITIONS IN CONJUNCTION WITH TRAINING.—

(1) Members and units of the National Guard may conduct and compete in a qualifying athletic competition or a small arms competition in conjunction with training required under this chapter in any case in which—

“(A) the conduct of or participation in the competition does not adversely affect the quality of that training or otherwise interfere with the ability of a member or unit of the National Guard to perform the military functions of the member or unit;

“(B) National Guard personnel will enhance their military skills as a result of conducting or participating in the competition; and

“(C) the conduct of or participation in the competition will not result in a significant increase in the cost of the training.

“(2) Facilities and equipment of the National Guard, including military property and vehicles described in section 508(c) of this title, may be used in connection with the conduct of or participation in a qualifying athletic competition or a small arms competition under paragraph (1).”.

(c) OTHER MATTERS.—Such section is further amended by adding after subsection (c), as added by subsection (b) of this section, the following new subsections:

“(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Subject to such limitations as may be enacted in appropriations Acts, amounts appropriated for the National Guard may be used to cover—

“(1) the costs of conducting or participating in a qualifying athletic competition or a small arms competition under subsection (c); and

“(2) the expenses of members of the National Guard under subsection (a)(3), including expenses of attendance and participation fees, travel, per diem, clothing, equipment, and related expenses.

“(e) QUALIFYING ATHLETIC COMPETITION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘qualifying athletic competition’ means a competition in athletic events that require skills relevant to military duties or involve aspects of physical fitness that are evaluated by the armed forces in determining whether a member of the National Guard is fit for military duty.”.

(d) STYLISTIC AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—” after “(a)”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “AUTHORIZED LOCATIONS.—” after “(b)”.

(e) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

**“§ 504. National Guard schools; small arms competitions; athletic competitions”.**

(2) The item relating to section 504 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of that title is amended to read as follows:

“504. National Guard schools; small arms competitions; athletic competitions.”.

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OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

AMENDMENT NO. 3: At the end of subtitle E of title X (page 307, after line 20), insert the following new section:

**SEC. \_\_\_. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF FUEL EFFICIENCY REFORMS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Federal Government is the largest single energy user in the United States, and the Department of Defense is the largest energy user among all Federal agencies.

(2) The Department of Defense consumed 595,000,000,000 BTUs of petroleum in fiscal year 1999, while all other Federal agencies combined consumed 56,000,000,000 BTUs of petroleum.

(3) The total cost of petroleum to the Department of Defense amounted to \$3,600,000,000 in fiscal year 2000.

(4) Increased fuel efficiency would reduce the cost of delivering fuel to military units during operations and training and allow a corresponding percentage of defense dollars to be reallocated to logistic shortages and other readiness needs.

(5) Increased fuel efficiency would decrease the time needed to assemble military units, would increase unit flexibility, and would allow units to remain in the field for a longer period of time.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should work to implement fuel efficiency reforms, as recommended by the Defense Science Board report, which allow for investment decisions based on the true cost of delivered fuel, strengthen the linkage between warfighting capability and fuel logistics requirements, provide high-level leadership encouraging fuel efficiency, target fuel efficiency improvements through science and technology investment, and include fuel efficiency in requirements and acquisition processes.

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OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

AMENDMENT NO. 4: At the end of subtitle A of title III (page 46, after line 23), insert the following new section:

**SEC. 305. REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND PRESERVATION OF LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE MEMORIAL, MARNES LA-COGUETTE, FRANCE.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Lafayette Escadrille, an aviation squadron within the French Lafayette Flying Corps, was formed April 16, 1916.

(2) The Lafayette Escadrille consisted of aviators from the United States who volunteered to fight for the people of France during World War I.

(3) 265 volunteers from the United States served in the Lafayette Flying Corps, completing 3,000 combat sorties and amassing nearly 200 victories.

(4) The Lafayette Escadrille won 4 Legions of Honor, 7 Medailles Militaires, and 31 citations, each with a Croix de Guerre.

(5) In 1918, command of the Lafayette Escadrille was transferred to the United States,

where the Lafayette Escadrille became the combat air force of the United States.

(6) In 1921, a Franco-American committee was organized to locate a final resting place for the 68 United States aviators who lost their lives flying for France during World War I.

(7) The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial was dedicated on July 4, 1928, in honor of all United States aviators who flew for France during World War I.

(8) The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Foundation, located in the United States and in France, was founded by Nelson Cromwell in 1930 and endowed with a \$1,500,000 trust for the maintenance and upkeep of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

(9) Environmental conditions have contributed to structural damage to, and the overall degradation of, the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial, preventing the holding of memorial services inside the crypt.

(10) The French Government has pledged funds to support a restoration of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

(11) The United States should continue to honor the sacrifices made by all Americans who have served our Nation and our allies.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the total amount authorized to be appropriated under section 301(5) for operation and maintenance for Defense-wide activities, \$2,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary of the Air Force only for the purpose of making a grant to the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Foundation, Inc., to be used solely to perform the repair, restoration, and preservation of the structure, plaza, and surrounding grounds of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial in Marnes La-Coguette, France. The grant funds shall be used solely for costs associated with such repair, restoration, and preservation, and none of the funds may be used for remuneration of any entity or individual associated with fund raising for the project.

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AMENDMENT NO. 5: At the end of subtitle A of title III (page 46, after line 23), insert the following new section:

**SEC. 305. REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND PRESERVATION OF LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE MEMORIAL, MARNES LA-COGUETTE, FRANCE.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Lafayette Escadrille, an aviation squadron within the French Lafayette Flying Corps, was formed April 16, 1916.

(2) The Lafayette Escadrille consisted of aviators from the United States who volunteered to fight for the people of France during World War I.

(3) 265 volunteers from the United States served in the Lafayette Flying Corps, completing 3,000 combat sorties and amassing nearly 200 victories.

(4) The Lafayette Escadrille won 4 Legions of Honor, 7 Medailles Militaires, and 31 citations, each with a Croix de Guerre.

(5) In 1918, command of the Lafayette Escadrille was transferred to the United States, where the Lafayette Escadrille became the combat air force of the United States.

(6) In 1921, a Franco-American committee was organized to locate a final resting place for the 68 United States aviators who lost their lives flying for France during World War I.

(7) The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial was dedicated on July 4, 1928, in honor of all United States aviators who flew for France during World War I.

(8) The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Foundation, located in the United States and

in France, was founded by Nelson Cromwell in 1930 and endowed with a \$1,500,000 trust for the maintenance and upkeep of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

(9) Environmental conditions have contributed to structural damage to, and the overall degradation of, the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial, preventing the holding of memorial services inside the crypt.

(10) The French Government has pledged funds to support a restoration of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

(11) The United States should continue to honor the sacrifices made by all Americans who have served our Nation and our allies.

(b) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—Of the total amount authorized to be appropriated under section 301(5) for operation and maintenance for Defense-wide activities, \$2,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary of the Air Force only for the purpose of making a grant to the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Foundation, Inc., to be used solely to perform the repair, restoration, and preservation of the structure, plaza, and surrounding grounds of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial in Marnes La-Coguette, France. The grant funds shall be used solely for costs associated with such repair, restoration, and preservation, and none of the funds may be used for remuneration of any entity or individual associated with fund raising for the project.

(c) **CORRESPONDING REDUCTION IN FUNDS.**—The amount provided in section 301(5) for funding the Office of the Secretary of Defense is hereby reduced by \$2,000,000.

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AMENDMENT NO. 6: At the end of subtitle A of title III (page 46, after line 23), insert the following new section:

**SEC. 305. REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND PRESERVATION OF LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE MEMORIAL, MARNES LA-COGUETTE, FRANCE.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Lafayette Escadrille, an aviation squadron within the French Lafayette Flying Corps, was formed April 16, 1916.

(2) The Lafayette Escadrille consisted of aviators from the United States who volunteered to fight for the people of France during World War I.

(3) 265 volunteers from the United States served in the Lafayette Flying Corps, completing 3,000 combat sorties and amassing nearly 200 victories.

(4) The Lafayette Escadrille won 4 Legions of Honor, 7 Medailles Militaires, and 31 citations, each with a Croix de Guerre.

(5) In 1918, command of the Lafayette Escadrille was transferred to the United States, where the Lafayette Escadrille became the combat air force of the United States.

(6) In 1921, a Franco-American committee was organized to locate a final resting place for the 68 United States aviators who lost their lives flying for France during World War I.

(7) The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial was dedicated on July 4, 1928, in honor of all United States aviators who flew for France during World War I.

(8) The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Foundation, located in the United States and in France, was founded by Nelson Cromwell in 1930 and endowed with a \$1,500,000 trust for the maintenance and upkeep of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

(9) Environmental conditions have contributed to structural damage to, and the overall degradation of, the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial, preventing the holding of memorial services inside the crypt.

(10) The French Government has pledged funds to support a restoration of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

(11) The United States should continue to honor the sacrifices made by all Americans who have served our Nation and our allies.

(b) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—Of the total amount authorized to be appropriated under section 301(5) for operation and maintenance for Defense-wide activities, \$2,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary of the Air Force only for the purpose of making a grant to the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Foundation, Inc., to be used solely to perform the repair, restoration, and preservation of the structure, plaza, and surrounding grounds of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial in Marnes La-Coguette, France. The grant funds shall be used solely for costs associated with such repair, restoration, and preservation, and none of the funds may be used for remuneration of any entity or individual associated with fund raising for the project.

(c) **CORRESPONDING REDUCTION IN FUNDS.**—The amount provided in section 301(5) for funding the Washington Headquarters Services is hereby reduced by \$2,000,000.

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OFFERED BY MR. STEARNS

AMENDMENT NO. 7: At the end of subtitle E of title X (page 307, after line 20), insert the following new section:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONTINUED UNITED STATES COMMITMENT TO RESTORING LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE MEMORIAL, MARNES LA-COGUETTE, FRANCE.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Lafayette Escadrille, an aviation squadron within the French Lafayette Flying Corps, was formed April 16, 1916.

(2) The Lafayette Escadrille consisted of aviators from the United States who volunteered to fight for the people of France during World War I.

(3) 265 volunteers from the United States served in the Lafayette Flying Corps, completing 3,000 combat sorties and amassing nearly 200 victories.

(4) The Lafayette Escadrille won 4 Legions of Honor, 7 Medailles Militaires, and 31 citations, each with a Croix de Guerre.

(5) In 1918, command of the Lafayette Escadrille was transferred to the United States, where the Lafayette Escadrille became the combat air force of the United States.

(6) In 1921, a Franco-American committee was organized to locate a final resting place for the 68 United States aviators who lost their lives flying for France during World War I.

(7) The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial was dedicated on July 4, 1928, in honor of all United States aviators who flew for France during World War I.

(8) The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Foundation, located in the United States and in France, was founded by Nelson Cromwell in 1930 and endowed with a \$1,500,000 trust for the maintenance and upkeep of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

(9) Environmental conditions have contributed to structural damage to, and the overall degradation of, the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial, preventing the holding of memorial services inside the crypt.

(10) The French Government has pledged funds to support a restoration of the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial.

(11) The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial should be restored to its original beauty to honor all the United States aviators who flew for France during World War I and to demonstrate the respect of the United States for the sacrifices made by all Americans who have served our Nation and our allies.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should continue to honor its commitment to the United States aviators who lost their lives flying for France during World War I by appropriating sufficient funds to restore the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial in Marnes La-Coguette, France.